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Edited by FREDERICK HOWARD WINES

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WARDENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

The formation of an Association of Wardens and Superintendents of American prisons has been in contemplation for a long time past. But the first active step taken in this direction was at Chicago, on the 7th of December, 1886, when Wardens Nicholson, of the Detroit House of Correction, Felton, of the Chicago House of Correction, and McClaughry, of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, met and issued a circular, enclosing a draft of proposed articles of association to their brethren in this country and in Canada. The responses received were so favorable that, at a second meeting, also in Chicago, on the 10th of February, it was determined to call a meeting at Detroit, March 8th, for the purpose of organization.

In accordance with the call, there met, at the time appointed, in room 25 of the Russell House, the following wardens and superintendents :

Joseph Nicholson, Superintendent of the House of Correction, Detroit, Michigan.

Hiram F. Hatch, Warden of the State Prison, Jackson, Michigan.

E. C. Watkins, Warden of the House of Correction and Reformatory, Ionia, Michigan.

E. G. Coffin, Warden of the Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois.

G. M. Mitchell, Warden of the Southern Penitentiary, Chester, Illinois.

Chas. E. Felton, Superintendent of the House of Correction, Chicago, Illinois.

James Massie, Warden of the Central Prison of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

The secretaries of State boards of public charities in five of the northwestern States, who were in session in room 34 of the Russell House, were invited to sit as corresponding members with the wardens, namely : H. H. Hart, of Minnesota ; A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin ; L. C. Storrs, of Michigan ; A. G. Byers, of Ohio ; and F. H. Wines, of Illinois.

Warden Nicholson was made temporary chairman, and Mr. Wines temporary secretary of the meeting.

A committee of three on permanent organization, consisting of Wardens McClaughry, Watkins, and Coffin, was appointed and instructed to report, at the afternoon session, a plan of proceeding.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P.M.

Articles of Association.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the committee reported the following articles of association, which were unanimously adopted :

SECTION 1. There is hereby constituted an association to be known as the Wardens' Association for the Registration of Criminals.

2. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer.

3. No person shall be eligible to membership in this association, who is not a warden or superintendent of a prison for the confinement of convicted felons or misdemeanants ; and membership in it shall cease with the termination of such official relation to the custody of prisoners.

4. The object of the association shall be to secure the registration, in a central office, of the criminal record of prisoners, so far as the same may be known to prison officers, members of this association, and the mutual interchange, between prisons, of such information, with a view to distinguishing between habitual and occasional offenders, and as an aid to reformatory work in prisons.

5. The association shall hold an annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may come before it.

6. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

7. At each annual meeting, the association shall elect a president and four vice-presidents, who shall constitute an executive committee, to which the entire management of its affairs shall be entrusted, subject to direction by the association. There shall also be elected a secretary and a treasurer.

8. The executive committee may call special meetings of the association at its discretion.

9. Any expense incurred by the executive committee in the discharge of the duties devolving upon it shall be met by assessments upon the prisons represented in the association, on such equitable basis as the association itself shall determine.

10. The association shall have power to make all necessary by-laws and alter the same at pleasure ; also, to alter or amend these articles of association.

List of Officers.

The committee recommended the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected, in spite of a vigorous protest from Warden Nicholson against his own selection as president :

President—Joseph Nicholson, Detroit.

Vice-Presidents—Frank S. Dodge, Concord, N. H. ; James Massie, Toronto, Canada ; J. H. H. Smith, Lansing, Kansas ; E. C. Watkins, Ionia, Michigan.

Secretary—R. W. McClaughry, Joliet, Illinois.

Treasurer—E. G. Coffin, Columbus, Ohio.

By-Laws.

The committee further submitted a series of by-laws, which, after discussion, were slightly amended, and, as finally adopted, are as follows :

1. The dues of the persons enrolled as members of this association shall be assessed for the first year as follows : For every prison having, on the first day of April, 1887, five hundred prisoners or less, $25 ; and for every prison having more than five hundred prisoners, the sum of $5, in addition, for every one hundred prisoners in excess of that number.

2. Annual meetings of the association shall be held on the second Tuesday of April, commencing in 1888. The place of meeting shall be determined by the association, one year in advance.

3. The warden of each prison connected with this association shall, at the end of each month, send to the secretary, a list of all prisoners received into said prison during the month, who are known or presumed to belong to the criminal class. This list shall be made, on uniform blanks, to be furnished by the secretary, and shall give a full and complete history and description of each prisoner, and shall be accompanied by as many unmounted front and profile photographs of each prisoner as there are members of this association.

4. It shall be the duty of the secretary, upon receipt of said lists and descriptions, to make as many duplicates of the same as may be necessary and send copies to each member of the association.

5. The secretary shall make reports monthly, to the president, of the expenses of the central office, and shall be allowed, upon the order of the president, to draw from the treasurer such sums, from month to month, as shall be necessary to meet such expenses. The accounts of the secretary and the treasurer shall be audited annually by the executive committee, and full report thereof be made to each annual meeting of the association.

The penitentiary at Joliet was chosen as the place for the central office during the first year. The preparation of the form of blank for registration and exchange, on the card system, was referred to the secretary, Warden McClaughry, with full power to act.

With reference to the prisoners now on hand—the third

by-law relating only to prisoners *received* each month—it was ordered that each member of the association be requested to send photographs and descriptive lists of convicts belonging to the crime-class and in custody April 1, 1887, to the central office *at the time of their discharge from prison.*

The month of April was declared to be the first month of the association year, and it was voted that the first returns, under the by-laws adopted, be made at the close of that month.

A resolution was adopted, that when this meeting shall adjourn, it will stand adjourned to meet again at Toronto, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Saturday, September 10, 1887; and that the question of time and place of the first annual meeting be temporarily postponed, in order that it may then be determined.

Letters from wardens not present were read, and it was found that, in addition to those present at Detroit, the following wardens had pledged themselves in advance to accept the action of the meeting, and join the association:

Frank S. Dodge, Warden of the State Prison, Concord, New Hampshire.

Edward S. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

W. J. Hicks, Warden of the Penitentiary, Raleigh, North Carolina.

W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the Workhouse, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. W. Hyers, Warden of the Penitentiary, Lincoln, Nebraska.

On motion of Warden Felton, the following draft of a bill for an act was approved by the association, and its passage by the legislatures of the several States recommended:

A Bill for an Act for the Identification of Habitual Criminals.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That in every prison in this State to which persons convicted of any felonious offence are or may be committed for detention, the warden or other officer in charge, shall enter, upon a register to be kept for that purpose, the criminal history of every person thus convicted, so far as the same may appear from the records of the criminal court of this State, or of any other State, or be otherwise attainable, and shall attach thereto a photograph of said convict.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose named in section 1, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which a criminal has been convicted and sentenced to prison, shall forward to the warden, at his request, and upon blanks furnished by him, a criminal history of the convict, as far as known or ascertained.

SEC. 3. That the register herein provided for shall not be made public, but shall be accessible to any officer of any court having criminal jurisdiction in this State, upon application of the judge of the court, or of the prosecuting attorney of the county, attested by the seal of the court.

SEC. 4. That a copy of the history and photograph of any convict entered upon the same register shall be furnished upon request to any warden of a prison for felons in any other State, *provided* that he shall first agree and consent to give in exchange therefor a similar history of any convict in his charge.

THE INTERNATIONAL RECORD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION was adopted as the official organ of the association, for the publication of its proceedings.

The secretary was instructed to have the minutes of this meeting printed, and to send a copy to the warden of each prison in the United States and Canada, with a request to join the association.

A vote of thanks to the temporary officers and to the reporters of the Detroit daily papers was adopted, and the association adjourned, to meet at Toronto, November 10th.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, *President.*

FRED. H. WINES, *Temporary Secretary.*

The wardens and superintendents of prisons in the United States and Canada are invited to connect themselves at once with the association, and to notify the secretary, Warden R. W. McClaughry, Joliet, of their desire to be enrolled as members. The assessments provided for in the first by-law should be forwarded as soon as may be convenient, after April 1st, to the treasurer, Warden E. G. Coffin, Columbus.

This association is not designed to be, in any sense, an antagonist, or even a rival to the National Prison Association. Its purpose is distinct and wholly different. The sense of the meeting was that the two organizations should act in full sympathy and accord, and that their annual meetings should, if possible, be at the same time and place.

The country is on the eve of a new departure in its methods of dealing with crime and criminals. A strong feeling has grown, up that our past methods have been too lax, and that for this reason crime has grown more rapidly than the increase of population would indicate that it should. For habitual criminals, sterner and more repressive measures are necessary. But if greater severity is requisite for them, on the other hand there is an equal need for the application of a gentler and more reformatory discipline to novices in crime. Prevention and repression are the two watchwords of the hour. The methods which are applicable to one class of criminals are inapplicable to the other. There must be a sifting process prior to the administration of punishment. The proposal to register habitual criminals is a step in the direction of real progress, and should be hailed with satisfaction by those who wish to see the volume of crime in the community sensibly diminished. The "parole system" begins to find advocates everywhere. It has been adopted this year by the State of Minnesota. It is under discussion in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, and possibly elsewhere. Registration is almost an indispensable adjunct to that system, and the action of the wardens at Detroit tends to hasten its coming, by meeting some of the objections urged against it.

This movement must not, however, be regarded as an attempt to convert prisons into a sort of detective agency. The photographs collected and preserved by the association will not constitute an ordinary "rogues' gallery." The information obtained by it is for the exclusive use of wardens as an aid to discipline, except in so far as they may be authorized by law to grant access to their files to sworn court officers under the seal of the courts. Detectives will derive no benefit from it, nor will it be used as an engine of oppression and injustice. It may prove to be in some cases a great aid to justice, though it will probably never reach a plane of equality with the famous criminal registers of France.

The sentiment of those present at Detroit seemed to be in favor of a full description of the physical, mental, and moral characteristics of prisoners. The methods of identification by measurements, etc., are, we believe, adopted from the French, in whole or in part.

Mr. W. M. F. Round, secretary of the Prison Association of New York, has received from the Italian Government a bronze medal, commemorative of his services as a delegate from the United States Government and the National Prison Association to the International Prison Congress at Rome. The medal is two and one half inches in diameter, on its face bearing the figures of Justice and Charity, and the inscription "JUSTITIA ET CARITAS OSCULATAE SUNT. *To W. M. F. Round*, ROME, 1886." On the obverse there is a bust of King Umberto, in high relief, and the inscription "HUMBERTUS I., ITALIAE REX, DE RE CARCEFARIA UNDECUMQUE GENTIUM ORATORUM CONVENTUS." The medal is enclosed in a handsome case. A similar one has been sent to Rev. John L. Milligan, of Pennsylvania, who was Mr. Round's colleague at the Congress.—*Summary.*

THE COUNTY JAILS OF ILLINOIS.

By John W. Whipp.

During the last decade, great improvements have taken place in the county prisons of Illinois. The use of many of the old jails, which were among the worst in the State, has been discontinued, and more modern structures better adapted to their purpose have been erected. But much remains to be done, to make all of them what they should be. Many of those still in use are a disgrace to civilization. It is a punishment to visit some of them, and certainly inhuman to compel any one to remain in them.

The A—— county jail has the name (and it is justly entitled to it) of being the meanest hole in the whole country. Grand juries have repeatedly condemned it; jailers and prisoners have cursed it with all the emphasis at their command, and the State board of charities has again and again described its utter worthlessness, and expressed its sense of the inhumanity of the county board in allowing it to exist, and to be occupied as a prison. But it remains the same villainous, foul, and worse than worthless den. It is impossible to keep the place clean, free from vermin, or to destroy its vile odor. The air is damp and musty, and the darkness is intense. This jail is located in the basement of the court-house.

The C—— county jail is a detached building. It is kept as clean as soap and water can make it, but no amount of scrubbing will remove the abominable odor, and disinfectants seem here to have lost their power. The sheriff has removed his family from the building, and will allow no one to reside in it except the prisoners. There are sewer connections, without a vault, at some distance from the building, but, for want of water to flush the closets, the sewer is a failure, and the odor since this improvement was made is worse than ever. The jail is insecure, except in the cells, and prisoners confined there in warm weather suffer with heat and foul air. One prisoner who was confined in this jail last summer died. It is claimed that his death was caused by the heat and poisoned air, and his friends have brought suit against the county for $5,000 damages.

The D—— county jail (which is located in the basement of the court-house) was found, on inspection, to be in as good condition as such an abominable jail can be kept. If prayers, tears, sighs, groans, and curses could destroy this jail it would long have been a thing of the past. It has been censured by every visitor, condemned by every grand jury, and execrated by every inmate, but still it exists. It consists of four stone boxes, in which to punish the same number of unfortunate prisoners. These four cells are so dark that nothing is visible in them without the aid of artificial light, and God's pure air never enters there.

The W—— county jail is another miserable dungeon. This rotten, odorous den has two cells, in which eight persons may be tortured. Light and ventilation are entire strangers to it. Its strongest point is its odor.

There are other jails equally worthless that might be noted, but space will not permit. Now somebody is to blame for this state of affairs. The law deems every man innocent until proven guilty; but the action of some county authorities seems to imply that the reverse is true, and that every man committed to jail should be regarded and treated as guilty. Some of them have said to the writer that these jails are good enough for rascals. But all who are committed to jails are not rascals. Some are as innocent of crime as any member of a country board. It is stated, in a certain jail report, that for one year the commitments were 2,784, convictions 417, and discharges 2,442. It is not improbable that the ratio of discharges to commitments is the same throughout the State. Now, admitting that one third of those discharged were guilty, but that through the skill of attorneys or the absence of witnesses, they were discharged, the fact remains that more than one half of all who were committed were innocent and entitled to be made as comfortable as circumstances will admit during their incarceration. Whether innocent or guilty, no man or body of men has the right to treat prisoners contrary to the dictates of humanity.

Many of our jails are located in the basements of court-houses. These are generally dark, damp, and poorly ventilated, and it is impossible to make them otherwise. All such jails should be abandoned, and jails erected above the surface of the ground.

For the condition of the jails of their respective counties, the county authorities are responsible. They have the authority, and the law requires them, to build and maintain in good and sufficient condition and repair a common jail; and the law directs that provision shall be made in every jail for the proper classification of prisoners in separate rooms. Debtors and witnesses are not to be confined in the same room with persons committed for crimes; male and female prisoners are not to be kept in the same room; minors are to be kept separate from notorious offenders, and those convicted of a felony or other infamous crime; and persons charged with or convicted of an offence not infamous are to be kept separate from those charged with or convicted of infamous crimes. The blame of maintaining such jails as those to which exception is here taken, in violation of law, lies with the county authorities, who have hitherto paid more attention to the cry of economy than to the demands of decency and humanity. The only way to convince the authorities, who permit such abominable nuisances to exist, of the absolute necessity of better jails, would be to give them a taste of jail life in those horrible stench holes. No other argument would be needed.

THREE TALES OF PRISONERS.

The following amusing (and instructive) anecdotes are taken from the volume containing the proceedings of the prison congresses at Saratoga and Detroit.

Mr. Brockway's Story.

We have, at the New York State Reformatory, a casuistry class. One morning the teacher said: "Now, boys, I would like to get your opinion whether, from the standpoint of moral casuistry, honesty is the best policy, after all." One of those fellows answered: "I believe that honesty is the best policy, though I am not an honest man myself. I know two fellows in New York, who used to be crooks, and were always getting into trouble, but they reformed and got in luck. They went over to Philadelphia and went into the clothing business, first as clerks, and they kept right along for eight or nine years, and finally they got to own an establishment, and people had confidence in them, and they got credit to the extent of $300,000, and they got away with the whole of it.

Dr. Byers' Story.

When in the Ohio Penitentiary, one day the wife of a prisoner, an accomplished New England lady, handsome, cultivated, irresistible—to the chaplain, anyhow—solicited my offices to go with her to the governor to ask for his pardon. I had to say to her: "No, Madam, there are a hundred men here more deserving of a pardon than your husband. I will introduce you to the governor, but I will not intercede for the pardon of your husband." I took the precaution to go to the governor, in advance, and explain to him the situation. She presented a certificate from the prison physician. The governor read it slowly: "Charles W——, convicted, at such a time and place, of the crime of larceny of a horse and buggy, is now under conviction for his first offence, and he is in imminent danger of—c-e-r-e-b-r-o—spinal—m-e-n—menin—mening-i-t-i-s." At once he exclaimed: "Good heavens! has he got all that? Let him go!" His clerk made out the necessary papers for the prisoner's release. It required four men to hold him in the prison hospital, and four men to take him from the hospital to the carriage. A

half an hour later, I found him lying in bed in the fourth story of a hotel, having walked up stairs without any assistance whatever.

Mr. Wines' Story.

I once had the pleasure of making a visit, with the governor of the State of Illinois, to the penitentiary at Joliet. There was confined in it, at the time, a very noted burglar from the city of Chicago. The governor had promised that he would have some conversation with him in regard to an *alibi* which he claimed to be able to prove, and which would establish his innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted. I had some impression of the character of this man, when I saw the warden, on sending for him, open a drawer in his desk, take out a revolver, and put it in his pocket. The prisoner was brought in, and the governor listened to the tale of his *alibi*. At its conclusion he inquired :

"How many burglaries have you ever committed ?"

"I don't know, Governor. I never kept count. I suppose about a hundred."

"You have been a very bad man."

"Who says so, Governor ?"

The governor was taken somewhat aback, and answered : "The newspapers."

"Why, Governor, I have seen your name in the newspapers once or twice. If they will say such things about a man in your position, what must be expected of a man in mine ?"

He went on to remark that he need have no hesitation in granting him a pardon, for, though he made no professions of repentance—it would be absurd to do that,—he had come to the conclusion, while in prison, that a life of crime does not pay. He had tried it. He had been all his life a burglar, he had robbed banks, he had had hundreds of thousands of dollars pass through his hands, and he was just as poor as when he began ; and, having come to that conclusion, he felt that the governor might safely release him, since he fully meant to quit the business and follow some other pursuit for a living. But, in so far as burglary in itself was concerned, he wished him to understand that he regarded it as just as legitimate a vocation in life as the practice of law —or of medicine—or the preaching of the gospel.

The governor asked : "How do you make that out ?"

"Why, property has certain rights, powers, and privileges. It must have corresponding obligations, and the first duty of property is to take care of itself. If, in a country neighborhood, there are three stores doing a general business, and there is not business enough to support more than two merchants' families, what happens ? Two of those merchants combine against the third, and, by a judicious application of the laws of trade, they drive him out of business and divert to their own pockets the profits which he otherwise would have made. Everybody says, that is right. Now, what difference does it make, whether this is done by a judicious use of the laws of trade or by a more summary process ? Why, Governor, you know very well that there are a great many men in this world, who are rich, who have no more right to what they have, than you or I."

"Do I understand," said the governor, that you confine yourself, in your depredations, to that class of people ?"

"Oh," he replied, "I aim to—I aim to. The last man I robbed was a member of Congress."

It is needless to say that the governor did not pardon him. He served his term, has since served a term in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and is understood now to be in the Virginia Penitentiary, at Richmond.

Prof. Louis Jossin sent to the *Revue Française* a glowing account of the banquet given, in Philadelphia, by the "De l'Epée Catholic Deaf-Mutes' Association," in honor of the illustrious founder of the first free school for the deaf in France, on the occasion of the 174th anniversary of his birth. Father Lebreton, the originator and spiritual director of the association, presided at the table.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

About twenty-five years ago the condition of prisons and prisoners in the United States was little considered. A few Christian men and women were interested in visiting the prisons, and among them Miss Hannah B. Chickering, residing in Dedham, Massachusetts, resolved to attempt some work for the women in the prison in her own town. She soon became a constant visitor at the jail, and was warmly welcomed there, exerting a powerful influence over the degraded women confined within its walls. But, as time went on, she was distressed to find that the same women would return over and over again, even those of whom she had much hope when they were released. Every honest door was shut against them, and they seemed to have no alternative but to return to their former ways, almost inevitably sinking deeper and deeper in vice.

To meet this need the thought arose in Miss Chickering's mind of a Home, whose doors should be open to receive these poor women who, softened by the sympathy or roused by the instruction received during their imprisonment, desired to lead a better life. Her own interest and enthusiasm were imparted to others, and, in the spring of 1864, the subject was laid before the Prison Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, who approved most cordially of the object, and a society was incorporated under the name of The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners.

A farm-house was purchased about a mile from the village of Dedham, and in the following October the Home was opened, with one inmate. During the twenty-two years which have followed, about 1,100 women have been sheltered in this Home, and many of them have blessed the day when they entered its doors.

In a few years the need was felt of facilities for receiving the prison-born babies with their mothers, and a nursery wing was added, where these poor little waifs of humanity are cared for, loved, and cherished by a kind matron. Their presence helps to give a feeling of home.

Under wise and efficient matrons the women are taught house-work of all kinds, although the laundry gives occupation to the larger number, and also adds greatly to the income. The house holds about forty women, who are, for the most part, accommodated in single dormitories.

As Miss Chickering extended her visits to the various prisons and houses of correction in the State, she became convinced of the necessity of a separate prison for women, where all the officials should be women, and where a regular system of reformatory and religious teaching be maintained. From her thought and influence and indefatigable labors grew the noble Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn.

This prison, in many respects, does the very work for which the asylum was designed, and consequently room was left in the Dedham Home and in the hearts of its managers for other lives in need of love and shelter.

With a slight alteration of charter the asylum is now empowered to receive, in addition to discharged prisoners, any woman under arrest, whom the court may send for a period of probation. In this way many young girls are brought under its sheltering care, at the critical moment after a first arrest, when a sentence to prison would only harden them and lead them to deeper sin. They are strengthened and encouraged in their desires for a better life, taught to work, and, at the expiration of their term of probation, are returned to their friends, or sent to service in some quiet town, away from the scene of their former temptations.

Miss Chickering passed to her rest some years ago, but the spirit which animated her has been transmitted to others, who strive to carry on her work, and by love and sympathy to save if possible their poor tempted sisters.

Respect for woman is the high-water mark of Christian civilization.

LITTLE ADA.

By Dr. A. G. Byers.

"Rheumatism of the heart." That was what the doctor said ailed little Ada, who died on the twenty-fifth of February at the Girls' Industrial Home.

The doctor was well skilled in his profession. He had a large practice and was regarded with great confidence and affection among the people whom he served. He lived within a few miles of the Industrial Home and was in telephonic communication, so that he could be called at any moment day or night, and he was always prompt to obey any summons to the Home—for, beyond a conscientious regard to his professional duties, he took great interest in the general welfare of the institution and, for the girls, always manifested a real fatherly affection.

Little Ada was said to be thirteen years old when she came to the Home. She had been sent from one of the great cities of the State.

The commitment read "*petit larceny.*"

The further transcript from the court's docket read, in addition to what is indicated above,—"can read and write and cipher."

"Father and mother living."

"Mother is dissolute."

"Must have no correspondence with the mother."

So, last September, little Ada, in custody of an officer of S. P. C. A., was brought to the Home.

The Home is a State reformatory institution, to which girls over nine and under fifteen years of age are committed. Here the lewd, the thievish, the incorrigibly disobedient, and otherwise vicious or criminal girls are sent to be reformed.

Here little Ada was sent. She was, owing to her age and apparent docility, placed in cottage "No. 4," a building accommodating fifty little girls corresponding in age and in general character with Ada.

The matron of No. 4 is a middle-aged maiden lady possessed of rare qualities for the position she occupies. She is of kind disposition, with far more than ordinary social and intellectual culture, and with a will thoroughly disciplined to discriminating action. One reads these characteristics in the expression of a face that attracts by its gentleness, while indicating a force that subdues the refractory, without adding undue humiliation to the sense of subjection.

In this Christian matron little Ada found a friend—not an officer discharging his duty in a perfunctory way—but a pure and true-hearted woman, "touched,"—it may be said, without sacrilege—"with a feeling of the infirmities" that had brought so many little friendless girls to her care.

Nor was this all. The superintendent and his wife, the chief matron, having a daily oversight of nearly three hundred girls, for whom they manifest the tenderest sympathy, felt themselves drawn toward Ada from the first, and from the day of her admission until her body had been disposed for the grave and her coffin strewn with flowers ready to be sent away to her father for burial, they devoted themselves to making her comfortable and happy.

The history of the child, as we have outlined it in the foregoing pages, was not so different from that of many other little children sent to the Home. The very fact that it was not uncommon might and ought to awaken the deepest sympathy. Let us look a little further.

Ada's father was a poor man and unskilled in labor. He had come of a good family—highly respectable, well-to-do people, having held high social position, and whose circumstances, for several generations, had been such that they could live without labor. The fortunes of the family, had, however, waned, leaving the surviving members respectable and honest, but poor and utterly thriftless.

To such misfortune there came the further discouragement of domestic trouble. The man's wife, the mother of the little daughter which he seemed to love so much, had deserted him and her child, to live an abandoned life.

Ada was six years old at the time.

The care of the child, thus rendered motherless, came upon the father. It need scarcely be said, he was totally unfitted for such care.

The child was thus exposed to neglect and want, was actually homeless, practically friendless. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children interposed.

She could go to a Children's Home in the city where she lived, but the city Home was a private charity and could afford only temporary care. It was the work of this Home to take destitute children, place them in good families, see that they were kindly treated and family recognition made of them. But the conditions of so placing children required a legal "surrender" to the control of the Home, so that families receiving such children might be protected in their possession. Ordinarily parents or relatives were not permitted, while being informed from time to time of the health and general condition of the child, to know of its whereabouts. To such conditions the father could not consent.

The State Reformatory for girls would hold her in custody. The father could know where she was. He could write and be written to, and could, if he so desired, at proper intervals, visit her.

The State institution seemed preferable. It, however, could only be reached through the courts. Criminal proceeding must be instituted. A charge of petit larceny was preferred, and justice, proverbially blind, sustained the charge.

Thus the child became a criminal.

Let us now, without impugning the justice of the court or even calling in question the wisdom of the law, place ourselves in the relation to this child that was once aforetime sustained by a clamorous throng, that said the woman is guilty and by the law of Moses should be stoned to death.

This law and the judgment upon it seemed to have the approval of the appellate court, the Great Teacher, who came to fulfil, not to destroy, the law, authorizing that he that was without sin should cast the first stone.

Sentence against the sinful woman was not executed.

How, think you, would it have fared with little Ada, had the Probate Court of Hamilton County authorized those who never violated the eighth commandment to proceed to an execution of law against that little girl?

Who would have been found that, up to the age of thirteen years, had never appropriated to themselves something belonging to others, or something they had been forbidden to touch? It might have been nothing more than a raid upon the pantry, the door of which was open and the goodies it contained accessible to and actually designed for the culprit. In an evil moment the temptation came, the commands of love were forgotten, the opportunity occurred, observant eyes were off, and so, with stealthy step, consciously guilty purpose, and a hurried, trembling hand, the offence was committed, and not discovered until the broken preserve jar or empty cake or fruit basket revealed the stealth.

The police were not called. Detectives were not put on the track of the offender. None were needed. The discovery of the wrong sent a pang which, like a gleaming poignard, flashed its light of pain, before the point had touched the parental heart. Then came the arraignment, before which the guilty dread was speechless. Then the yearning, anxious love of the parental heart, not the broken jar or the despoiled basket, was shown, the cruel wrong was presented, and "God's holy law transgressed" exposed the guilty dread, followed by confession, with penitential tears and promises, the kiss of pardon, and the prayer of a mother for a guilty child, the outcry of an anguished spirit, as though she herself were guilty, praying for forgiveness "as we forgive."

How often these incidents of child-life are recalled! How

few there are to whom they are not more or less familiar as associated with the home-life of early childhood! The home where law and love combined to teach respectful obedience to parents and reverence for God.

When in after years we have grown stronger than temptation, how trivial these incidents appear! Think for a moment.

Is there ever, in the experience of maturer life, a day recalled so dark, a sin so enormous, a tempest of feeling so wild and frightful, as when, within the sacred precincts of home and under the caress of its love, we were laid bare to the gentle reproof, the kindly admonition, the faithful warning, when the agonizing sense of our wrong was soothed by the joy of forgiveness, leaving in the heart, never to be forgotten, the contrition in which it is said the very "angels rejoice."

It is doubtful if the human conscience ever feels a deeper pang than for the first offence. Surely no human heart can know a higher joy than the forgiveness that follows its confession.

It is in the soil thus broken by contrition, thus watered with tears and cultivated with the unwearying patience of parental love, that the seeds of substantial character are sown, and the fruitage is a true manliness or womanliness that challenges approval, in whatever walk of life it may be found.

This character is the product of the *home*. Not necessarily the brown-stone building, or other abode of wealth and social position; these conditions happily do not preclude such development. But the home where parental responsibility to God, to country, and to community is recognized, and where parental authority is enforced by love.

Character is not the outgrowth of the school. Education is an important factor. It is not the trained product of the church, the value of which may not be over-estimated. The school and the church as supplementary to the home must not be overlooked, but character—wholesome, God-fearing, man-respecting, law-observing character—is home-made.

Little Ada had no home.

There was no cupboard to invade, there were no drawers with their trinkets, to tempt her. She may have been hungry,—her matron thought that nothing else could have tempted her to appropriate to her own use that which belonged to another. But whatever it was, the conviction was for "petit larceny."

It was a hard fate.

Such was the history of little Ada.

Let us look for a moment at the child herself.

She was so little, to be of so many years. There are years, however, that dwarf rather than develop growth; such years had come, and must be counted, in the life of this little girl.

She was of fair complexion, pale and delicate. Her hair, a beautiful auburn, shaded a forehead of rare proportions and symmetry, underneath which great brown eyes looked out from depths impenetrable and shed their light on other features of strange childish beauty.

Her face, as simply that of a good-looking child, would have attracted attention among hundreds of little girls. Strange to say, this most attractive face was overshadowed with an expression so marked, so fascinating, that not to observe it was impossible, and to have observed it was to overlook form and features and to forget even childhood itself.

This peculiar expression seemed to obliterate all else. It may not be put into any intelligible form of words. It was so unchildlike. A bewildering sense came instinctively, as one looked and wondered at the strange beauty that seemed to be hiding away in the mysterious depths of those great brown eyes.

Those who saw her every day, for months together, observed it and questioned about it. Strangers were attracted, and many were the inquiries concerning the strangely beautiful child; and all were drawn irresistibly to admire and wonder and love the "little girl with the great brown eyes."

What was the mystery?

We never knew, until it was too late.

We only knew that there was something mysterious, that Ada was not like other little girls of her age. We knew that, in place of the bright, hopeful, prospective, on-going, out-reaching of ordinary child-life from to-day unto to-morrow, there always seemed to be something that looked for and was strangely intent upon going back from to-day until yesterday.

This backward look was so deeply set, and so marked in the expression of her great brown eyes, that it could not be mistaken.

She never recalled the past. She never spoke of yesterday. It was in the expression of her eyes.

She never complained. Her patience and fortitude, indeed all her ways with the children and others, surrounding her, were so strangely forbearing, that it only increased the wonder at her behavior.

She was so gentle, kind, docile, affectionate, truthful, obedient; and her matron said, "so conscientious that she would neither do a wrong thing nor suffer others to do a wrong that she could prevent."

But that backward look; how strange, how fascinating it was!

Two weeks preceding her death, little Ada was taken sick. From the first her symptoms were alarming, attended with excruciating pains. The doctor came. Superintendent and matron, as if she had been their own child, lavished upon her every possible attention.

Her own matron, the cottage girls,—all the officers became intensely interested.

Ada never murmured. She asked to see her papa. Her papa was sent for. He, poor man, borrowed the money to bring him to the nearest railway station, then walked the intervening ten miles, to see his little girl. She seemed so glad that he had come. After a brief visit, the father left her, to return to his work in the city. Ada seemed satisfied, but steadily grew worse, until, on Friday morning, when in the midst of distressing pain, she lifted her hands toward heaven, and with one wild, agonizing cry, the long-hidden mystery, buried in the depths of the great brown eyes,—the strange backward longing for something in the past, something lost of which she was in search, something she thought to find,—was fully revealed to the watchful and weeping eyes of strangers.

Strangers they were. They never knew it before,—that between them and all the love they could bestow, other forms were intervening, until the anguished cry of that despairing child broke upon their ears.

The physician had exerted his best skill; he loved Ada; everybody loved her; but beyond, backward, before she had known these, other forms, unknown to present friends,—invisible forms—were standing, and upon these the gaze of the great brown eyes had always been fixed,—fixed in longing, despairing love, until the heart could endure no more. So she sank down.

"Rheumatism of the heart," the doctor said; and as the great fiery pains shot athwart the enfeebled frame and fixed their burning grasp upon the heart of the dying child, the long-pent sorrow found expression, as with her hands outstretched toward them, she uttered with piercing, heartrending agony the cry: "PAPA! MAMMA!!"

She loved them so much; she had looked for them so long; she had waited for them so patiently. She was too young for burden so great. It was not rheumatism. Ada died of a broken heart.

☞ The delay in the appearance of the March and April numbers of the RECORD is due to the great demands made upon the time of the editor by the Illinois legislature, which is now in session. Our subscribers must pardon it, if they can.

CRAZY MARY.

By Dr. John S. Butler.

Among the pauper lunatics admitted, late in the autumn of 1839, into the recently organized Boston Lunatic Hospital, whose condition was so graphically and truthfully described in the *North American Review* for October, 1842, in the article on "Insanity in Massachusetts," was a Scotch-Irish girl named Mary. She was a fair specimen of the repulsive and difficult class which first occupied those wards.

Mary was unusually athletic; naturally good-natured, but trained to the necessity of fighting her own way, and yielding only to brute force. Her untamed and belligerent state was the natural result of her sadly-neglected mental condition.

One day, as I was passing by the outer door of her ward, my attention was attracted by the unusual brightness of a dandelion flower which, on that cold autumn day, had crowded its unseasonable (but as it proved its timely) way up through the lately graded ground. As I picked it up, I was startled by a wild uproar within the ward. Hastening in, I met the frightened and then utterly inexperienced nurse, and, apprehending some serious trouble, sent her to hurry up an assistant officer to my possibly-needed aid. I have never imagined a more striking illustration of an old-time mad-house than the crowded hall then presented to me. Mary, her stout arms akimbo, was marching down the hall, her voice at the highest pitch, profanely denouncing everybody and every thing; the other patients highly excited, some running for shelter, others joining the wild uproar. I announced my advent by a decided stamp on the floor, with an equally decided voice, saying: "I will not have such a tumult here." "The h—l you won't! we 'll see to that!" I very distinctly remember was her prompt answer, as, suddenly wheeling, she advanced to the decision of that question by force of arms,—arms to which mine would be but feeble impediments! How heartily did I then wish myself back in general practice, out among the sick and wounded Irish *men* on the railroads! But seemingly the supremacy of the week-old superintendent was there to be fought out on the instant! Recalling the experience of my boyhood, when, wrestling with the stouter farmer boys, I learned that a sudden catch at the collar, and as quick a rap at the heels, gave me the right relative position in the down-fall, I waited, quietly watching her ferociously maddened approach! When just within reach, suddenly her whole aspect changed and wonderfully softened. Naturally following her eye, and looking downward for the ally who had so suddenly come to my relief, I found that my hand, unconsciously upraised for the encounter, held that dandelion! I offered it to her in a few pleasant words, and she accepted it with a very humble courtesy. The sudden and wonderful change of aspect was only surpassed by the touching pathos with which the subdued maniac exclaimed: "Oh! beautiful! can you mane to give that to the loikes of me?" The battle was fought and won. Taking my offered arm, she went quietly to her room.

There was another chapter in the history of poor Mary, which may well be recorded. A few days after my instructive experience with the dandelion, she tore up the new dress given her on admission. After due reproof and persuasion, her promise of future good behavior was accepted, and another dress ordered. "Why, Sir, she will certainly tear it up," said the nurse. "Then give her another, and, if need be, another," was my answer. Much to my disappointment, one or two more soon followed the first. My repeated expressions of surprise and sorrow, with kindly remonstrance against such unprovoked bad behavior, followed by seclusion in her room, and withdrawal of my daily and kindly personal attentions, soon produced the desired effect, namely, more self-control and a better mind. I then gave her a pretty dress pattern—"good enough for a lady," she said—and allowed her to help make it up. We all gave her a somewhat formal reception on her "coming out" in it; and our comments were cordially, and with no little self-complacency, received. From that time she became quiet and industrious, an orderly attendant on chapel services, and at our little social parties.

Hopelessly insane, she remained in an orderly, submissive, and semingly happy condition, while under my protective care.

THE WISCONSIN ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

By A. O. Wright.

These are a growth, not a creation. It is the object of this article to speak of them as such. Many of their faults are due to this fact, and perhaps some of their excellences.

They originated in a desire to secure better care for the insane who could not be admitted into the State hospitals, who had to be cared for by the counties in some way, and who were usually kept in poorhouses, but sometimes in jails, or else, singly or in numbers, by contractors. The treatment given them varied greatly, from comparatively good to superlatively bad. No proper buildings existed for this class; nor could the counties be reasonably expected to provide them, with no assurance that the State would not take them to the State hospitals, as soon as there should be sufficient room. For years the State Board of Charities had been trying to secure better care for the insane in poorhouses, and in many cases it had succeeded in obtaining for them occupation and their personal liberty. The result of this effort, in the greatly improved mental condition of many individuals, led the Board to take further steps of persuading the legislature to pass a bill for an act, which provided: (1) that the State Board of Charities and Reform might certify to the Secretary of State those counties which possessed proper accommodations for their chronic insane; (2) that it might certify annually to the bills of these counties against the State treasury, at the rate of one dollar and a half a week, for each insane patient cared for, in case they should properly care for their chronic insane; (3) that it might transfer, to the county institutions approved by it, any insane who might be improperly treated by any county; or any other chronic insane, at the request of the county authorities. In the case of patients transferred from other counties, the county from which they were taken was required to pay one dollar and a half a week, together with the cost of clothing and of transfer, as if they had been sent to a State hospital; and the State board itself, in addition, to pay to the county receiving such insane another dollar and a half, the same as for its own insane. The institutions authorized by this Act are known as "county asylums for the chronic insane."

The act referred to became a law March 30, 1881. The State Board of Charities and Reform adopted rules for these institutions May 23, 1881, and certified five counties to the Secretary of State, November 15, 1881. In these, some portion of the poorhouse, or some cheap building, was accepted. It was thought that the act might be repealed, and counties were unwilling to go to great expense for buildings. Regard was paid by the board, first, to the previous good treatment of the insane in these counties, as a guaranty of good treatment in future; then to the character of the buildings. The next year several good buildings were specially constructed for the insane; and from year to year others have been erected. As it has become obvious that the act is of a permanent character, the cheap structures or parts of poorhouses have been, or soon will be, replaced by solid brick buildings entirely separated from the poorhouses, though usually upon the same farm.

The standard of care has been raised. At first it was that of the best poorhouses, with the addition of special attendants. Great changes have been made in the direction of liberty and occupation. Thirteen asylums have now the

complete "open-door" system, and the other two in part. The average amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion is now low, and that of occupation is high. There never has been, in any of them, any resort to "chemical restraint."

This year, for the first time, the State board was compelled to refuse several counties permission to build, in order to prevent an over-supply of these institutions. Those now in operation have a capacity of over 1,200. They had at the date of the last monthly report, a population of 1,115 chronic insane. Two additional asylums are in process of construction, with a capacity of 100 each. These two, and two others already occupied, are not connected in any way with a poorhouse. According to a resolution adopted by the board asylums of this class are to be separated as fast as possible, from the poorhouses, in respect of their kitchen and dining-room, their records and their accounts. The connection between a poorhouse and asylum (where they are connected at all), must consist only in their being on the same farm and under the same superintendent. This is already the case with all of them but five, of which one is to be changed during the coming summer; and all of them are partly disconnected from the poorhouses.

Only the chronic insane are admitted to these asylums, and, as a rule, only those who are a public charge. If private patients are received, the State does not pay for them.

Inmates may be sent out on temporary leave of absence by the superintendent, with the approval of the visiting physician. They may be discharged "recovered," by a rehearing before the county judge.

For the year ending September 30, 1886, the total receipts of these institutions were $85,594.32. This included $18,093.70 collected, in the State tax, from other counties from which inmates were admitted.

Thus, from being departments of poorhouses, they are growing to be separate establishments, having a peculiar character of their own. The result aimed at has not, in all cases, been fully attained; but it will not be long before all of them will have fully reached the type of *small* asylums, *disconnected from the poorhouses*. Under a law just enacted they are to be governed by boards of trustees appointed by the county boards. The trustees will appoint and remove the superintendents, and will appoint the employés only upon the nomination of the superintendents. This secures a good type of government, which, in some counties, will be a needed improvement.

The development of these county asylums has been the result of the experience of intelligent officers in charge of them, and of the experience and observation of the State Board. One of the most hopeful indications of their future is the intelligent interest excited among the citizens of the counties which have them, upon the subject of insanity. A considerable part of the citizens of Wisconsin now have as good a knowledge of this subject as physicians in general practice had, a decade ago.* Most of these asylums could now be carried on by the local authorities, without lowering the present comparavely high standard of care, even if the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Reform should be withdrawn.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Conference of Charities at San Francisco will be published by Messrs. John W. Roberts & Co., 10 Post Street, from whom copies can be ordered. The price will be: Single copies, $1.00; five or more, 80 cents each.

The women of Minneapolis are endeavoring to persuade the county commissioners to build a separate county prison for women, under the care of a police matron and governed by a board composed exclusively of women.

* A tolerably strong statement, that.—Ed. Record.

AN INSIDIOUS DISEASE.

By W. Alex. Johnson.

A specialist in medicine will often detect symptoms of disease which are hardly noticed by the patient himself, or even by the ordinary practitioner.

So it is with the specialist in social ailments, economic or moral. His trained eye will discover, in measures adopted or proposed, which seem innocent enough to the general, the germs of peril. It is his business to watch public opinion and practice; and where the average citizen sees only enterprise and public spirit, he notices tendencies towards the very evils which it is his lifework to combat.

Most social disorders, like many physical, begin in an insidious way. They are almost invariably aggravated by methods of dealing with them which are expected to yield unmixed good, or are supposed to be absolutely necessary, in order to prevent greater evil. Probably the best-known illustration of this fact is found in the English poor-law enacted near the close of the last century. After it had been in force for thirty-five years, it was pronounced, by a parliamentary commission which had spent seven years in investigating its workings, to have augmented the evils which it was intended to cure, and to have created a wholesale pauperism likely to bring the country to ruin, if not repealed. Nearly all legislation, and a great deal of private enterprise, devoted to the alleviation of poverty, has had a similar though perhaps less marked effect.

Pauperism is an evil peculiarly difficult to deal with, partly because it appeals to our sympathies rather than to our selfishness; and, happily, human nature is such that, in the long run, nations and individuals are influenced through their sympathies more than in any other way. Its symptoms may be discerned, by a trained eye, where they would usually not be looked for; and are found not alone in individuals, but in institutions and societies, both charitable and religious. Whenever private persons or associations seek, or willingly receive, from outside sources, that which ought to be derived from their own exertions, the insidious disease of pauperism has begun its work in them; and, if not checked, the end will be disaster, if not ruin. The greater their success in procuring adventitious aid, the more rapid is their destruction and the more irretrievable their failure.

In the case of associations, the progress of decay is often not apparent until long after the process has begun. A society originally healthy, useful, and energetic, supporting itself by hardly earned subscriptions, depending for public support on good work and always more of it, receives from some source an endowment, or a share of some court-fines, license-tax, or other public fund, which makes its managers feel that they are at last independent of the public. Its officers quickly become content with what they are already doing, and satisfy themselves with letting well-enough alone, instead of ever striving for fresh growth and improvement. Once having arrived at the stage where the necessity for growth as a reason for support has ceased. Officialism, that bugbear of philanthropy, the twin sister and counterfeit of Pauperism, takes her place at the head of the directory: the institution begins to exist for its own sake, instead of the sake of those for whose benefit it was created, and decay and dry-rot have begun.

State institutions are possibly less exposed to this danger than private institutions; but if so, it is only because their appropriations are renewed from year to year. What legislature, even if it could, would dare to make appropriations for twenty years in advance? The merest tyro in political science would know the certainty of evil consequence from thus making public servants independent of their master. Yet this—and much more—is what is done by an endowment giving complete support to some charitable institution.

To see the extreme results of such a course, we must again turn to England, where may still be found, or might have been found, a very few years ago, (notwithstanding the

existence, for twenty-five years or more, of a commission of charities having power to abolish such anomalies), *Foundations*, so-called, which no longer even pretend to do the work that they were instituted to do, but exist solely for the benefit of the officers-in-charge. A familiar instance, which every one will recall, is that of the Lodging for Seven Poor Travellers, in one of Dickens' Christmas stories.

Let no active directors of charitable societies seek, in endowments or in large accumulated funds, relief from the burden of securing, year by year, adequate support from the charitable public. A moderate fund is indeed desirable : it may enable an institution to bridge over a time of commercial disaster. But the conditions of good work are that pay shall be given only for work done ; that an institution shall earn its current support ; and its prayer should be, "Give us *this day* our DAILY bread !"

A further symptom of the beginning of pauperization is the disposition to ask for a share of "any thing that is going," quite irrespective of the justice of one's claim to it. This too may be observed in societies, as well as in individuals. The officers or directors of associations often prefer unjust claims for the benefit of institutions under their care, such as they would not put forth for their personal benefit.

Some years ago, a great disaster overtook a large and wealthy American city. Private bounty and State and civic aid were freely bestowed. Money poured by thousands of dollars into the coffers of the citizens' committee in charge of the task of furnishing relief. A large private society undertook the distribution of funds and supplies, and did its work well. When the first extremity of need and distress was past, much remained to be done,—more leisurely than at first,—and the same society was entrusted with the completion of the undertaking. It was deemed best to ask each local branch of this society for an estimate of the amount required to finish the distribution. The officers of the several branches were called together and instructed in the plan proposed. There was still a fund on hand ; but it was derived from the appropriation voted by the city council, and the gentlemen in charge of it—citizens of the highest character—intended to return to the city treasury every penny of that money not absolutely needed.

But the branches of the charitable society saw their opportunity. Never before had such a fund been so near their grasp. Claims were made, without any foundation, by men whose character in private life was above suspicion—in one instance, where the relief-work incidental to the calamity had undoubtedly ceased and could not recur. One branch claimed and received a large amount, handled it thriftily, and, when the work was done, had four sevenths of it left—a larger sum, to begin the regular relief-work of next season, than it had ever previously disbursed in any one year. Mark the consequences. The directors neglected their usual work of collection altogether. Having so much money, they dispensed it with a lavish hand. Before the season was over, the treasury was empty ; the time for collecting funds was past, and none were made, or were even possible —without greater exertions than the directors (who had lost the habit of hard work for the society) were capable of ; and the branch was bankrupt. Even the salary of its agent was in arrears and went unpaid for months. The aim of this branch society, as expressed in its by-laws, was : to repress pauperism, to lead the poor to self-support, to encourage thrift, and to inculcate habits of independence. Itself was pauperized almost out of existence by a sum of money obtained without labor, and to which it had no just claim.

A good example of the pauperization of men not usually classed as paupers is the facility with which persons not entitled to railroad passes, and abundantly able to pay their fares for transportation, besiege railroad offices for the coveted bits of pasteboard. The lies that are told, the fraudulent representations that are made, the persistent and outrageous begging of which even the rich are guilty, in order to secure a free ride, would, if they could be told, almost surpass belief. The measure of pauperization, in any individual, from this source, is found in the degree of regret or indignation felt by him in secret over the introduction of the section prohibiting railway passes into the Inter-State Commerce bill.

Another possibly trivial illustration of the same tendency to grab at "what is going," as Mr. Johnson expresses it, may be observed where, at a social gathering, gentlemen of the highest standing do not content themselves with smoking the cigars of their host while in his company, but slily put one or more into their pockets, on leaving the house. This is the act of a pauper, if not of a thief. Yet how common it is ! We have been told, by the superintendent of a public institution, that a certain legislative committee, numbering about twenty-five persons in the party, on one occasion remained with him three days and "got away with 4,000 cigars." Of course they must have carried them away by the box, simply because they could.

To get "something for nothing" is essentially a dishonest wish. But, judged by this standard, how few honest men there are in the world !

PROSPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN.

The *Bulletin de la Commission Pénitentiaire Internationale*, published under the direction of the Commission, by an editorial committee, will appear, from the beginning of the year 1887, once a quarter. Each number will contain from 200 to 300 pages of reading-matter, as follows :

1. The laws, decrees, ordinances, and regulations, of general interest, relating to prison administration.
2. A résumé of prison statistics.
3. The articles prepared in advance for the coming International Prison Congress of St. Petersburg, particularly those in reply to the questions included in the programme.
4. An account of the progress in penology and prison reform made in various nations.

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Librairie Générale Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel, Switzerland." The price of subscription is 20 francs a year.

The editorial committee consists of Messrs. Galkine-Wraskoy, president ; L. Herbette, E. de Jagemann, M. Beltrani-Scalia, and Dr. Guillaume, secretary.

THE PUBLIC STOVES OF PARIS.

This is the title of an article by Mr. William Tallack, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from which we clip the following statement, furnished by M. Georges Berry (who has established seven of such night shelters in Paris), to Mr. Barrow Cadbury, of Birmingham :

1. The public warming places, "Chauffoirs publics," of Paris are not erected by private beneficence, but are established and maintained by the municipality.
2. They consist of large wooden structures, of a temporary character when permanent sites are not available, each capable of sheltering at least five hundred people at one time.
3. The warmth is given out from several large close stoves, placed in different parts of the hall. There is no railing around the stoves, so that persons who wish to do so can approach almost close to them.
4. A number of forms, or benches, are placed near the stoves for those who wish to sit down, so that in each "chauffoir" there are some half-dozen large circles of people taking their rest.
5. Coal only is burned, as being, in the long run, cheaper than coke.
6. The frequenters of these warming places are not allowed to cook any thing there, nor is any food provided for them. They simply go there for warmth, shelter, and rest.
7. The halls are open from eight o'clock in the evening until five o'clock in the morning, when they are closed.
8. Between these hours any one may enter them freely and without question.
9. One side of each structure is appropriated to men, and the other to women.
10. One or two policemen sit at the door of each hall, whose duty it is to look after the fires, keep the place as tidy as practicable, and maintain order.

A new journal, entitled *Le Travail Manuel à l'École et à l'Atelier* (Manual Training in the School and in the Workshop), has appeared in Belgium. It is printed at Molenbeck, rue Dubois-Thorn, 83.

THE WOES OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

To begin at the beginning, what *is* a philanthropist? But this is a question to which there is no answer. It is like the problem of perpetual motion. The rash man who should undertake to define the term would have no right to expect to end his days outside of a lunatic asylum.

Yes, the dictionaries attempt the impossible, no doubt. Etymological lore is, however, at best, but a cheap form of display; and it affords us little help to know that *philanthropia* is a Latin adaptation of a Greek word, made up of two other words which signify a friend or lover and a man. Philanthropy, say the dictionaries, is "love of mankind—general benevolence—good-will to all men—humanity." It is the opposite of misanthropy, which means "aversion to mankind." Alas, for the weakness of the human intellect and the imperfection of language! A philanthropist, then, is one who does not hate his fellow-men! The fruit offered to us by Etymology turns to ashes on our lips.

Imagine a young man choosing a vocation in life, and saying to himself: "I will be a philanthropist." Do not laugh. Such folly is at least conceivable. Since the apostle tells us that one cannot love God without loving his brother also, there is even something of the flavor of religious enthusiasm in such a resolution; it is as if he should say: "I am determined to live the life of Christ in the midst of a world which does not believe in Christ."

But what would a man of the world be likely to say to such an amiable enthusiast? First of all, doubtless, that "good-will to all men," as the dictionaries put it, is a barren ideality. No such thing exists. It is impossible to love everybody. And were it possible, the man who dislikes nobody is a miserable milk-sop, a weak creature who commands no respect. As the world goes, and as men are constituted, the man who is a warm friend is also a bitter enemy—"a good hater," as Dr. Johnson calls him. Good haters are the idols of mankind. Furthermore, the man who pretends to love everybody is a self-confessed imposter, of whom people who do not care to be victimized would do well to beware.

The young philanthropist whom we have fancied to stand hesitating upon the brink of his career, would feel his first heart-pang, when thus cruelly shown the impassable gulf which separates the ideal from the actual. We can go no further, till we have quoted Adelaide Proctor's poem, "The Three Rulers," in full:

I saw a Ruler take his stand,
And trample on a mighty land.
The People crouched before his beck;
His iron heel was on their neck;
His name shone bright through blood and pain.
His sword flashed back their praise again.

I saw another Ruler rise.
His words were noble, good, and wise;
With the calm sceptre of his pen
He ruled the minds and thoughts of men.
Some scoffed, some praised; while many heard,
Only a few obeyed his word.

Another Ruler then I saw,
Love and sweet Pity were his law;
The greatest and the least had part
(Yet most the unhappy) in his heart.
The People, in a mighty band,
Rose up, and drove him from the land.

Woman is the best friend of man, his heaven-born counsellor and consoler. So we picture to ourselves this loving but wounded heart turning away from the experienced cynic and asking advice of one of those benevolent women, of whom the world is full, whose faces are a benediction; in whom the fermentation of life has done its work and converted every line of pain in their countenances into a line of beauty; some old woman, in whom hope has survived disappointment and disaster. "My son, what is your motive for your choice?"

A hard question that! Our own motives are often a greater mystery to us than the motives of other people. Such an inquiry turns the mind in upon itself, and must give fresh pain to every sensitive soul.

But the question must be answered. Youth feeds upon illusions. The boy is never what he supposes himself to be. How can he be aware of the secret springs of ambition and self-seeking which bubble up within him? How can he put in words the vague visions of appreciation and honor from those who will watch his course with an honest pride in it? How can he speak of the love which he hopes to win? the gratitude of those whom he will lift to a higher life? the satisfaction which he expects to feel in the consciousness of his own life well spent? It is too much, and he remains silent. God alone may see what passes within him.

A great want of which the world is but half conscious, is a touchstone by which to test human professions, and distinguish the false from the genuine. The world itself is false, and delights in falsehood. Feed it on humbug—that opiate which intoxicates the imagination and transforms pain into sweet content, ugliness into beauty, sin into righteousness. The charlatan in medicine, in law, in trade, in politics, and in religion, has two chances of worldly success, to the honest man's one. Say to men not what is true but what is agreeable; pretend to do what you cannot do and what no other man can do; conceal your own thoughts and give utterance to the thoughts of those to whom you speak, if you can divine them. Then your name will be trumpeted abroad, gold will flow into your coffers, admirers will fawn upon you, you will be feasted and fêted and caressed. Pretended philanthropy, therefore—unctuous, well-fed, wearing diamonds and gold lace, with high-sounding phrases in its mouth, making merchandise of the miseries of men, and profiting by them, if not in cash, yet in social consideration and influence—the philanthropy which shines resplendent at charity balls, which drives about from house to house in the fashionable quarter of a great city with a subscription-list in its hand, which proclaims the possibility of doing good by proxy, and is sweetly eloquent at public assemblies—that is the philanthropy for the million.

But our young man is of a different stamp. A fool he may be but he is in earnest. We may draw him as we please and we choose to draw him so. Now it is absurd to think of philanthropy as a business or an occupation: it is a trait of character, an incident or an accident of one's life, the child of inclination and opportunity. Let us suppose him, therefore, to be truly kind-hearted, alive to the sufferings of others, sympathetic and helpful. His power of sympathy is a gift, of which he has no more reason to be proud than a great singer of her angelic voice; or a painter of the first rank, of his ability to see a picture in the smoke which floats and twists from his cigar. His desire to be of service is a passion, like that of a gamester for play. Let his business in life be what it may; it does not matter. He may be the sole heir to a fortune, and master of his time as he is master of his wealth; or he may be a physician, in active practice; or a clergyman; or a day laborer—what you will.

The ideal of a philanthropist is a man interested in forms of suffering from which the masses turn away in indifference or disgust; interested in them, not from idle or scientific curiosity, or an ambition to be known as a dilettante in charitable work, but, as we have said, from a sincere wish to be of use to the sufferers.

So our young man takes every occasion to inform himself as to the actual conditon of his fellow-men, especially those of them who seem to be peculiarly unfortunate or wretched. He pries into lodging- and tenement-houses, walks through the wards of hospitals and asylums, visits prisons, hangs around the criminal courts, and talks, on the streets, with beggars, and with gamins and prostitutes. He sees many a sad sight, he listens to many a tale of woe. His heart aches, not merely in a figurative sense, but literally, so that he fancies himself ill. He can only relieve his pain by action, and

he gives—money, food, clothing—according to his ability; but more and better than that, he gives time, thought, exertion, in order to find employment for the unemployed, shelter for the shelterless, and protection for the imperilled.

And then what? First of all, an appalling sense of the amount of suffering that there is on earth. For this, one simply needs to have an arithmetical imagination; to see one lunatic and multiply him by the number of insane in the entire country; to think not only of the actual sufferers from poverty, crime, disease, and defect, but of all who suffer through them; to stand by the bedside of a dying friend, and reflect that all who are born must die. A philanthropist turns to statistics by a sort of fatality of his own nature, and finds no comfort or help in them. The more thoroughly he comprehends their significance, the deeper is the gloom into which they plunge him. He feels the need of help. What can he do alone? The immensity of the prospect bewilders and confounds him. A divine frenzy takes possession of him, interrupted by moments of absolute despair. He exaggerates his own responsibility for the state of affairs which he has discovered. He accuses others of negligence in permitting it to have grown up under their very eyes. His one thought is: what is the remedy? Quick, quick! let him apply it, and put a stop to the operation of the curse which rests upon mankind!

In his anguish he turns to seek the aid which he realizes to be indispensable. Surely the world is ignorant, not indifferent. If it only knew what he knows, or had ever seen what he has seen.

Then comes his first disillusion. The world is too busy, too much occupied with itself, to pay any heed to him. We often recall the conversation between the Vicar of Wakefield and his son:

> You published your paradoxes; well, and what did the learned world say to your paradoxes?
>
> Sir, the learned world said nothing to my paradoxes; nothing at all, sir.

Why, a woman may sink upon the pavement of a crowded thoroughfare in a metropolitan town, dying of a spasm of the heart, and her daughter cry to the passers-by for help, in vain. "Only a drunken woman," they say to themselves. They do not want to be mixed up in an affair which may get into the newspapers or even into a police court. Let some one else attend to it. And on they go, though one woman's heart is broken and another breaking.

But, at least, he can do what little lies within his own power to mitigate the pain of life. Of himself he is sure. Little does he reck of the fresh diappointment lurking in his path: that of finding, not that the recipients of his kindness are ungrateful, though that is bad enough, but that where he thought that he was doing good he was doing, after all, less good than harm. A gentleman who has tried it, says, that it is easier to make a fortune than to give it away. So often, help to the helpless makes them more helpless still. You substitute your energy for theirs, and what little energy remained to them oozes away. You relieve them of the natural consequences of their errors and improvidence; a shock is given to their weak sense of personal responsibility from which they find it impossible to recover. You save a life, and it is merely the prolongation of an agony which might have found assuagement in the grave. Nature resents interference with her process. She turns upon the intruder, and in her wrath she sometimes punishes him by punishing the victim of his misplaced kindness. To work with nature, not against her, that is the great problem of philanthropy, and it continually baffles our efforts to solve it.

This is the critical point in benevolent undertakings. "Did not nature give me my affections?" he may ask; "are not my impulses part of her economy?" Assuredly. If now, discouraged and baffled, he gives up the fight, he deserves to be branded as a coward and a deserter. The promise is to those who are "not weary in well-doing." Now is the moment for reflection, consideration, deeper thought and study, as to the causes of failure and the new methods which must be devised for surmounting obstacles which have thus far proved insurmountable.

So great are the discouragements and difficulties which attend philanthropic labor, be it what it may, that Jesus Christ himself, after three years spent in it, welcomed the cross. Who are you, that you should refuse to follow him, because you are misunderstood or misrepresented, and your work is unappreciated and in a large degree unsuccessful? You have but one duty—to go forward; and when the flag which symbolizes the aspirations and hopes of humanity drops from your nerveless hand, another will pick it up and carry it on to victory.

(*To be concluded.*)

MARGARET OF NEW ORLEANS.

Margaret Haughery was a poor girl of Irish parentage, who could neither read nor write. Yet she made a fortune of half a million of dollars. That of itself was enongh to make any woman famous. Few enough of the sex could do it, poor things! But hear what she did with this nobly earned money.

At this time of the year (December, 1886), she comes back to the memory with special vividness, for now hundreds of orphans will be enjoying the festive season which she gave them. Only for her love and labors, their Christmas—poor, fatherless ones—would have been spent in want and misery. Blessed are they who make the children happy at Christmas-time!

Margaret, the orphans' friend, had herself been a lonely orphan. She began life as a domestic servant. But she was naturally drawn to the alleviation of human suffering. She was a devout Roman Catholic; and under the direction of the Sisters of Charity she became a hospital nurse. While serving in this field, one of her patients noted what good care she took of him, and made up his mind that he would have her all to himself. He proposed marriage and was accepted. But the husband died in their very first years of married life. Her only child died, too; and Margaret was left alone, to do her life-work.

She managed the dairy in an orphan asylum awhile. Then she opened a little eating-house. But one feature of her career is singular. With all the money she amassed, she never entered on any enterprise without a benevolent motive at the back. She had noted how the Mississippi steamboat laborers—"deck-hands" they are called—were swindled out of their money, and how they stupefied themselves with whiskey, and then lay about boozing-kens till they were pushed out. Margaret thought she could do them some good. So she opened a little shop where river laborers could get a cup of good coffee and a roll for the merest trifle.

It is not on record that she ever succeeded in reforming the deck-hands to any great extent; but she did build up in time a great manufacturing business. She erected a steam cracker-bakery, a building several stories in height. Her wagons supplied bakers' goods to the city. I have seen them myself. On the outside were the words: "Margaret's Bread and Crackers," At first she drove her own bread-cart about the city. Money rolled in, and she might easily have died a millionaire.

But, most of all, the orphans had her care. She knew what it was to be left without father or mother, and to get no education, not even enough to read. In the course of her life she either founded or aided eleven orphan asylums—Catholic and Protestant, black and white, alike.

In February, 1882, this good woman died. Never was there such a funeral in Louisiana. So far as I know she was the only woman in America who has ever been buried with public honors. The governor and ex-governor of the State were among the pall-bearers. Delegations from her eleven orphan asylums attended the burial. The New Orleans fire department was in the procession. The bells all over the city tolled, as the *cortége* moved along the streets. When it reached the Chamber of Commerce an unheard-of thing happened. The members paused in their gabble, and with one accord came down to the sidewalk, and stood reverently with uncovered heads, while the body of Margaret was carried past them to its rest. She was buried in St. Louis Cemetery.

The day after her death, the building of a monument was proposed. It has been erected by the contributions of all classes of people in Louisiana and New Orleans, even to the newsboys. All alike reverenced Margaret. It was unveiled, July 9th, 1884. The statue stands in the square opposite the orphan asylum she helped to build. It represents her, not idealized like a classic figure, but, far more worthily, broad, plain, and with the common dress she wore, her arm encircling one of the orphans whom she loved.

> "And so she died; and so the people set
> Amid their heroes, with a proud consent,
> This simple woman-crowned monument,
> And carved thereon the one word—MARGARET."
>
> —SARAH KING, in *Helping Hands.*

Hospital Sunday, in London, has been fixed for the 19th of June. This being the year of the Queen's Jubilee, a special effort will be made to honor the occasion by extraordinary gifts.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The table which we print herewith, gives the latest information in our possession as to the present capacity of insane hospitals in the United States. It is incomplete, inasmuch as it covers only 88 institutions, while the number reported in the Tenth Census (see *compendium*, pages 1679–82) was 139; and many new institutions have been opened since the year 1880.

According to the Tenth Census, the number of insane then in institutions for the insane was 40,942; (or, if we add idiots, 42,083). The number reported in 87 institutions included in the list here printed was 32,982, or a little more than three-fourths of the entire number. But the number now in these 87 institutions is 46,438, an increase, within seven years, of about 40 per cent., or at the rate of (say) six per cent. a year, or 60 per cent. in ten years. At that rate, the institutions which had a population of 42,000 in the year 1880, will in 1890, have a population of about 67,000. Add to this the inmates of institutions not in existence in 1880, and the total number of insane in institutions, when the Eleventh Census shall be taken, may reach 80,000

It is probable that the increased provision made for the care of the insane will tend to reduce the number kept at home. But, if we assume that the ratio of those at home to those in institutions will not exceed, in 1890, one half of what it was in 1880, we may still anticipate that, should the next census be taken as carefully as the last, it will reveal 125,000 insane in this country. This will be an increase of something more than one third in ten years, while the increase in the total population, from 1870 to 1880, was less than one third. In other words, the number of insane is increasing more rapidly than that of the population at large, though not so much more rapidly as some alarmists would have us believe.

The institutions named in our list are arranged in the order of their relative size, beginning with the Willard Asylum, which is closely pressed by the hospitals at Indianapolis, Kankakee, and Norristown. In 1880, Willard and Stockton were the only institutions in the United States, (except the New York City Asylums, on Blackwell's and Ward's islands, which are not here included), which contained more than 1,000 patients. Now, there are at least a dozen, of that size. The average capacity of 79 hospitals, at that time, was 417 beds: the present average capacity of those very establishments is 587 beds. That is to say, the limit of capacity laid down in 1866, by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, has very nearly been reached, and will soon be passed, not in the case merely of a few institutions here and there, but of the body of asylums for the insane, as a whole. Yet the "propositions" of the Association are still regarded by some superintendents as a sort of religious symbol, too sacred for criticism or amendment in any particular! We must again be permitted to express our emphatic conviction that a sharp check upon the overgrowth of institutions for the insane is a crying need of the present moment.

The dates given in the final column of this table are those at which the fiscal years of the several establishments named close, when the number present is stated. An asterisk (*) signifies that the institution makes a biennial report in every year bearing an even number; a dagger (†), that it makes a biennial report in every year bearing an odd number; while the absence of either shows that the institution prints an annual report.

It will not be out of place to suggest that, in all biennial reports, the statistics should be given *for each year separately*. Some institutions do this; others do not; but the failure to do so is the occasion of great perplexity and inconvenience to statisticians.

Institution.	Tenth Census.	Present Number.	
		Number.	Date.
Willard	1,513	1,818	September 30, 1886
Indianapolis	920	1,587	October 31, 1886
*Kankakee	88	1,515	September 30, 1886
Norristown		1,496	September 30, 1886
Stockton	1,081	1,486	June 30, 1886
Flatbush	773	1,475	July 31, 1886
*Napa	770	1,436	June 30, 1886
Washington, D. C.	860	1,267	June 30, 1886
Milledgeville	626	1,238	September 30, 1886
Middletown, Conn.	505	1,146	June 30, 1886
*Jacksonville	620	926	September 30, 1886
Columbus	871	904	November 15, 1886
*Saint Peter	626	874	July 30, 1886
Morris Plains	549	856	October 31, 1886
Danville	454	846	September 30, 1886
*Kalamazoo	658	790	September 30, 1886
Athens	610	771	November 15, 1886
Binghamton		767	September 30, 1885
Danvers	598	763	September 30, 1886
Worcester (acute)	489	758	September 30, 1886
Longview	637	734	October 31, 1886
*Tuskaloosa	373	733	September 30, 1886
Anchorage	377	713	October 31, 1886
†Independence	459	694	June 30, 1885
*Weston	394	676	September 30, 1886
*Winnebago	473	669	September 30, 1886
Taunton	564	663	September 30, 1886
Trenton	502	646	October 31, 1885
*Pontiac	410	637	September 30, 1886
Cleveland	624	634	October 31, 1885
*Anna	477	634	September 30, 1886
Warren		623	November 30, 1885
*Rochester	82	605	July 30, 1886
†Staunton	463	601	September 30, 1885
Lexington	350	599	October 31, 1886
Austin	583	594	October 31, 1886
Dayton	583	592	November 15, 1886
Utica	595	569	September 30, 1885
Hopkinsville	438	551	October 31, 1885
†Mount Pleasant	454	544	June 30, 1885
*Elgin	513	539	September 30, 1886
Dixmont	549	537	September 30, 1885
*Mendota	533	531	September 30, 1886
*Topeka	122	508	June 30, 1886
Saint Louis	302	500	March 31, 1886
Northampton	439	491	September 30, 1886
Augusta	403	486	November 30, 1885
Mount Hope	352	484	December 31, 1886
*Jackson, La.	210	472	March 31, 1884
Harrisburgh	413	461	September 30, 1886
*Brattleboro	454	450	July 31, 1886
Traverse City		429	September 30, 1886
Poughkeepsie	246	425	September 30, 1886
Catonsville	343	418	October 31, 1886
†Jackson, Miss.	387	417	November 30, 1885
*Nashville	385	412	December 19, 1884
†Williamsburgh	323	402	September 30, 1886
*Osawatomie	197	400	June 30, 1886
Worcester (chronic)	337	398	September 30, 1886
Buffalo		398	September 30, 1886
Pennsylvania	370	378	April 22, 1886
*Lincoln	175	374	November 30, 1886
Cranston	228	370	December 31, 1885
*Salem	262	368	November 30, 1884
Middletown, N. Y.	185	355	September 30, 1885
Essex County, N. J.	243	344	
Erie County, N. Y.	270	326	September 30, 1885
Concord	288	317	March 31, 1886
Tewksbury	226	314	September 30, 1886
Morganton		307	November 30, 1886
Philadelphia	973	274	September 30, 1885
Bloomingdale	202	272	December 31, 1885
Raleigh	269	248	November 30, 1886
South Boston	169	231	December 31, 1886
Auburn	141	182	September 30, 1885
McLean	155	170	December 31, 1885
Goldsboro		169	November 30, 1886
Butler	164	168	December 31, 1886
†Fort Stellacoom	91	164	June 30, 1885
*Carson City		161	December 31, 1886
Yankton	28	144	November 30, 1886
*Hartford	145	134	March 31, 1886
Toledo	129	116	November 30, 1885
Friends' Asylum	90	107	September 30, 1885
St. Joseph's Retreat, Detroit	54	105	December 31, 1884
Cincinnati Sanitarium	45	54	November 30, 1886
Adams Nervine Asylum	9	28	April 30, 1886
Ward's Island (emigrant)	114	20	December 31, 1885
Total	32,982	50,788	

THE COUNCIL OF CHARITY.

In June, 1885, at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was organized the Council of Charity Officers, with W. A. Johnson, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Chicago, President, and N. S. Rosenau, Secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, Secretary and Treasurer. Its membership is limited to the officers of the fifty-six institutions in the United States established on the organization plan. It began with 175 correspondents in various parts of the country, and the list soon to be published has the names of 500 correspondents. The correspondents report by telegraph and mail all travelling impostors of whom they can learn. The officers of the

different organizations then report to the head-quarters in Buffalo, and a private bulletin for the use of these officers is published every two weeks, or oftener, if occasion demands. This bulletin contains a full description of all the impostors, their names, and the details of their "rackets" that have been reported from the small army of correspondents. The moment one puts in an appearance he is recognized, and a stop put to his operations. The expense is borne by the charity organizations making use of the council's information. The plan is a new one, comparatively, and as yet its operation is not by any means perfect; but its efficiency increases month by month, and remakably satisfactory results are being obtained.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE PENNY SAVING FUND.

Among the useful charities carried on by the late Theodore Starr, none deserves more encouragement than the Penny Saving Fund. Besides the Colored Mission School and the Bedford Street Improvement, established and supported by Mr. Starr, and maintained out of his estate now, he conducted the Penny Saving Fund at his own expense. After his death it was organized by his friends, who have lately presented to the association and the public their first report. We have not had many home organizations of this kind, although abroad, where the work was originally set on foot at Ghent, in Belgium, it has grown to large dimensions, and its usefulness is now generally recognized. The great saving funds of this city make no provision for the class benefited by the Penny Saving Fund. It has 2,175 accounts, most of them very active, a few only untouched and apparently forgotten. A considerable proportion of its depositors come from the kindergartens, which have always availed themselves of the Penny Fund as a part of their educational system, while almost an equal number are newsboys and errand-boys, and shop-boys and girls, who thus find a chance to save many hard-earned pennies and to accumulate a few dollars. Balances above $10 are comparatively rare, although some go as high as even $40, but these generally belong to adults, who save small sums that would otherwise be wasted. This method of teaching over fifteen hundred men, women, and children the value of economy and thrift, is well worth the expenditure of all it costs. The office of the Penny Fund is at 424 S. 11th St.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Father McMahon, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, gave the following eloquent description of the aims of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in an address before the Particular Council of Boston:

Our aim is to be a help to the poor man in all his wants, in the best possible way. The visitor comes as the benevolent man, bringing food, and heat, and clothing. He is an apostle of Christ, preaching the gospel of Christ, a teacher of Christian duty. He comes as a Christian man, teaching the law and practice of Christian charity. To the sorrowful he brings words of comfort; to the disheartened or despairing he brings courage or patience; to the morose man, brooding over real or fancied wrongs, or our terrible social inequalities, he shows in his own person the beauty, and power, and sympathy of Christian charity. The wife, suffering from the neglect or savage brutality of her husband, finds in him some protection; he must be a father to the neglected child. He is to wean from bad habits the wicked; to teach thrift to the wasteful or careless; to warn or rebuke the foolish; to remind the negligent of their forgotten duties; to revive the dying embers of faith; and to rekindle afresh the fire of divine love in bad Catholics. To show the way of life to the ignorant children of slothful or vicious parents, to bring back to the fold of Christ her servants, her lost sheep, to find a safe shelter for threatened innocence or betrayed virtue, sometimes comes within his reach. All this, and even more, must he do, if he wishes to utilize fully the opportunities for good which lie before him. Surely here is a fitting field for young men of talent, of education, of social position, and of wealth.

The suggestion in the Boston report that the society in America needs an official organ devoted to the discussion of questions connected with charitable work, impresses us as wise and timely. We hope to see a "Catholic Record of Charities and Corrections" before many years. There is room for it, and it ought to find abundant support.

PLEDGE OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

1. I pledge myself not to kill, wound, or capture any wild bird not used as food, so long as I remain a member of the Audubon Society; and I promise to discourage and prevent the killing, wounding, or capture of birds by others.

2. I pledge myself not to rob, destroy, nor in any way disturb or injure the nest or eggs of any wild bird, so long as I remain a member of the Audubon Society; and I promise to discourage and prevent, so far as I can, such injury by others.

3. I pledge myself not to make use of the feathers of any wild bird as ornaments of dress or household furniture, and by every means in my power to discourage the use of feathers for decorative purposes.

These pledges, signed and sent to the Audubon Society, No. 40 Park Row, New York City, will entitle the sender to a certificate of membership. There are no fees, dues, or expenses of any kind, and no condition as to age.

WASTE IN CHARITY.

By Rev. R. G. Moses.

There are in London 92 institutions for the general relief of poverty, with an aggregate yearly income of over eighteen hundred thousand dollars; there are 158 pensions and institutions for the aged, with an income of twenty-two hundred thousand dollars, and there are 94 homes and 56 orphanages, with an aggregate revenue of over sixteen hundred thousand dollars. Besides this huge charity fund, dispensed through institutions, there are the multitudinous church charities and benefactions of which the clergy and their helpers are almoners, the sum of which it is impossible to estimate. And over and above all these institutions and private charitable expenditures, there is a public poor-relief, which, in the last week of November, 1886, was received by 56,466 persons, within the walls of the London poorhouses, and by 37,094 out-door paupers.

In spite of this provision, so vast and so diverse, every winter the air is pierced with the "bitter cry" of the poor! Is it not plain that the immense charity fund of the metropolis cannot be administered as it ought to be, that there is a grievous waste going on? We need not suspect malversation of trusts, or any considerable peculation. The waste is rather to be traced to blind, indiscriminate giving on the part of the societies and individuals doing charitable work. Through such giving, poverty speedily becomes pauperism, and the stores of help provided for the succor of need are a prey for the vicious and incorrigible.

The conviction that the common methods of administering relief were wasteful, and also injurious to the community, led to the formation a few years ago of the London Charity Organization Society. Its establishment was welcomed by such men as Lord Shaftesbury, and by such women as Octavia Hill, whose knowledge of the London poor and whose practical philanthropy were beyond question or cavil. It has not labored in vain. Besides seeking to promote a more intelligent and systematic dispensing of relief, as its name implies, it has aimed to inculcate higher ideas of charity. It has taught people to think of the poor as needing something more than doles of food and coal. It has insisted that pauperism is a disease of the body politic, for which unorganized, indiscriminate charity must be held to be largely responsible.

Such teachings have borne fruit. Among the gratifying results of the charity organization movement in London and elsewhere, none is more hopeful than the disposition to co-operation in relief work. The feeling is becoming general that there must be "wisdom in charity," that there must be no more giving in the dark, at hap-hazard, without investigation and without system.

At the same time, in London as elsewhere, there are hindrances and difficulties which call for patience and resolution on the part of charity organizations. The low materialistic view of human nature, which regards the poor as simply having backs to be clothed and stomachs to be filled, is rife enough everywhere. But amongst those whose views of the poor are far higher, and who are moved by genuine Christian charity, ideas about charitable relief-work seem to prevail which tend to hinder efficient co-operation. The common idea of a well-managed charity, be it a hospital, or a dispensary, or a general relief society, is of one which spends the smallest sum possible in management. The society that dispenses plenty of bread and blankets with the least outlay, is the most successful charity. It has been wittily suggested that the perfection of this kind of administration would be a basket placed in a public square, into which all who have any thing to give might empty their gifts, and from which those who thought themselves in need might help themselves at will. That would reduce the cost of administration to the price of a basket. The difference between this sort of administration and a great fund distributed by two or three agents to twenty thousand applicants is not very clearly discernible.

It is perhaps useless to remonstrate that arithmetical measurements of religious and charitable work are at the best untrustworthy. The commercial spirit is, at present, in the air, and what cannot be summed up in figures is reckoned by loss. Nevertheless, the difference between quantity and quality is an eternal difference, and cannot be long obscured.

To give charitable relief to poor people so as to lift them into a condition of self-help, is certainly what we should aim at, but we may be sure it is a work which will cost much in managing-expenses. The better the quality of the work the more costly it is likely to be. Cheap administration of charitable funds is pretty sure to be loose and inefficient, and what is worse, it fosters the very evil which true charity seeks to extirpate.—*Monthly Register.*

THE PINKERTONS.

William A. and Robert A. Pinkerton are sons of Allan Pinkerton, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1842. His father was a sergeant of the Glasgow police. Allan was a cooper by trade, and a Chartist. After coming to this country, he was employed for a time in Lill's brewery, Chicago, where he worked for fifty cents a day; but soon established a cooper-shop of his own, at Dundee, in Kane County, Illinois, where there was a Scotch settlement. His vocation as a detective was then unsuspected by others, if not by himself. But two years after going to live in the country, he was commissioned a deputy sheriff for the purpose of capturing a gang of counterfeiters whom he had accidentally discovered at work on an island in Fox River, near Dundee, which has ever since been known as "Bogus Island." His success in the enterprise entrusted to him led to his being appointed one of the regular deputy sheriffs of the county, and afterward of Cook County (Chicago). In 1850, at the solicitation of General George B. McClellan and other railroad officials, he established a private detective agency in Chicago, which originally gave its entire time to the service of the Northwestern, Rock Island, and Illinois Central railroads. The development of his work dates from the outbreak of the great rebellion, in 1861, when he accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburgh, through Baltimore, to Washington, and afterwards was made chief of the secret service division of the War Department. At the close of the war he opened branch offices in New York and Philadelphia. He died in 1884, leaving to his children a large fortune.

His only two surviving sons, who had been trained under him, succeeded him in the business, which they further enlarged, by opening offices in Boston and Denver Their monthly pay-roll now includes the names of more than 1,000 agents, in all parts of the world. William has charge of the Western Division, with head-quarters at Chicago; and Robert, of the Eastern Division, with head-quarters at New York.

Pinkerton's Police Patrol constitutes no part of the detective service.

In addition to numerous exploits in the way of discovering and punishing noted criminals, the Pinkertons have been successful in organizing several classes of business men and manufacturers into associations which operate for the prevention of crime, as well as for the protection of the exclusive character of their business.

Several years ago professional thieves and robbers made a specialty of following travelling jewelry salesmen, stealing trunks at depots, or in hotels, and getting away with the plunder. This had become very common. Finally, at the suggestion of William A. Pinkerton, the wholesale jewellers formed an association under the State laws as the "Jewellers' Protective Union." This union comprises every large jewelry house in the United States which employs travelling salesmen. Since the organization was effected there have been but five of such robberies, and in every instance the thieves have been arrested, the property recovered, and the criminal sent to the penitentiary. The motto of the association is: "No compromise with thieves." When a salesman is robbed he is instructed to telegraph the facts to the nearest Pinkerton agency, and as the latter has the exclusive work of the association, the offenders are looked after without delay or regard for costs. The fact that this class of crime has almost entirely disappeared is pointed to by the Pinkertons as an evidence, not only of their sagacity in capturing criminals, but also as proof that their methods are salutary in preventing such offences.

Among their other engagements they are employed by the Pullman Palace Car Company to watch for professional and sneak thieves on their cars, all over the country. They claim that, prior to this arrangement, robberies on sleepers were frequent; while there have since been but two on all of the Pullman lines (?), and in both instances the offenders have been caught and punished. The motto of the Pullman Company is:

Punish a thief, at any cost.

The above statement is condensed from an article by Clarence P. Dresser, of the *Inter-Ocean*, written for the March number of the *Detective*, a monthly police journal, published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at one dollar a year, and a very excellent periodical of its class. The article is illustrated by portraits of the three men.

MINNESOTA.

By Hastings H. Hart.

The legislature of Minnesota, during the session just closed, enacted several important measures. A State Reformatory for Young Men was created and located at St. Cloud; a State Soldiers' Home was also established, the location of which has not yet been determined; and a bill was passed for the removal of the State Reform School from its present location in the city of St. Paul to a site where more land and better drainage and water privileges can be obtained. The land now occupied by the Reform School can be sold for a sum sufficient to purchase land and erect new buildings, which are to be on the cottage plan. An appropriation of $70,000 was made for a central building and additional detached buildings for the State Public School at Owatonna. An appropriation of $45,000 was made for the feeble-minded, which it is expected will be used for providing a custodian building. A third insane hospital was established and located at Fergus Falls, and appropriations made for buildings to accommodate 300 patients. An appropriation of $50,000 was made for additional provision for the insane, at the second hospital, at Rochester.

Minnesota adheres to the policy by which provision has been made for all insane persons in State institutions. The present capacity of the two insane hospitals is 1,800; the legislature has made provision for 500 more, making a total capacity of 2,300. The number of patients now in the two hospitals is 1,525.

In connection with the appropriation for establishing a State Soldiers' Home, provision was made for temporary relief for indigent soldiers.

The law establishing the State Reformatory for Young Men was drawn with great care and submitted to the criticism of leading specialists, and is thought to be very complete. It provides for a board of managers consisting of six members, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party; they hold office for a term of six years, one member going out each year. The board is to appoint the superintendent, and to "have power to remove him for cause, after opportunity shall be given him to be heard on written charges. All other officers shall be appointed by the superintendent, and removable at his pleasure." "Any person not exceeding thirty years of age, nor less than sixteen years of age, who has never before been convicted of crime, may, in the discretion of the court before which said person is tried, be sentenced to the State Reformatory." Authority is given for the transfer of incorrigibles to the State Prison; also for the transfer from the State Prison to the Reformatory, of first offenders, in special cases. A system of marks is to be established, and a parole system. The system of contract labor is prohibited. It is made the duty of the managers, "either by the allotment of piece-work to the convict, and crediting him with all overwork at current rates which similar labor commands, or in such other mode as may, in their discretion, seem most desirable, to make such provision for the pecuniary assistance of the prisoner on his discharge, or the support of his family while he is in confinement, as may seem to them proper, provided that such allowance shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the earnings of the prisoner."

This bill passed the legislature without any objection in either house, preparation having been made by a public meeting called by the State Board of Corrections and Charities, in December, 1886, which was addressed by the Hon. Gordon E. Cole of St. Paul. Great credit is also due to the Hon. F. M. Crosby, one of the district judges of Minnesota, for his diligent efforts, and to the leading newspapers of the State for their wise and continuous advocacy of the measure.

The following is a list of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1887, 1888, and 1889.

Appropriations for Current Expenses.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
For the Insane,	256,360	294,840	294,840
Deaf, Dumb, and Feeble-minded,	85,000	90,000	95,000
State Public School,	7,000	12,000	15,000
State Reform School,	35,000	40,000	40,000
State Prison,	75,000	73,000	75,000
	$458,360	509,840	519,840
Special Appropriations (Building, etc.).			
For the Insane Hospitals,	144,030	26,500	75,000
School for the Feeble-minded,	17,500	45,000	
State Public School,	18,000	35,000	35,000
State Reform School,		2,000	2,000
State Prison,	30,000	30,000	30,000
State Reformatory for Young Men,		50,000	50,000
State Soldiers' Home,	10,000	40,000	
Total,	$219,530	228,500	192,000
Total Current and Special Appropr'ns,	$677,890	738,340	711,840

The legislature passed a law establishing a rate of $1,000 per annum in all cities having more than twenty thousand inhabitants, and $500 per annum in all smaller towns and villages. The act is supplemented by a vigorous enforcement act, establishing fine and imprisonment as a penalty for its violation.

Inasmuch as the Minnesota statute is the latest, and (as we are informed) is declared by Mr. Z. R. Brockway to be the best yet framed on the subject of indeterminate sentences, we reproduce the more important sections, as follows:

SEC. 11. Every sentence to the reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of a felony or misdemeanor shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Minnesota State Reformatory at St. Cloud, and the courts of this State imposing such sentence shall not fix the limit or duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the managers of the reformatory, as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced, nor be less than the minimum term so provided by law.

SEC. 12. Every clerk of any court by which a criminal shall be sentenced to the Minnesota State Reformatory shall furnish to the officers having such criminal in charge a record, containing a copy of the indictment and of the plea, the name and residence of the judge presiding at the time, also of the jurors and of the witnesses sworn on the trial, such synopsis of the testimony as the judge may direct, the charge of the court, the verdict, the sentence pronounced and the date thereof, which record, duly certified by the clerk under his hand and official seal, may be used as evidence against such criminal in any proceeding taken by him for a release of imprisonment by *habeas corpus*. The said synopsis of the testimony taken on the trial, and of the charge of the court, shall be furnished to the clerk, for the purposes of this act, by the stenographer acting upon the trial, or if no stenographer be present, by the county attorney of the county. The stenographer or county attorney furnishing such copy shall be entitled to such compensation, in every case in which they shall perform the duties required by this act, as shall be certified to be just by the presiding judge at the trial, and the same shall be paid by the county in which the trial is had, as part of the court expenses. The clerk shall also, upon any such conviction and sentence, forthwith transmit to the superintendent of the reformatory notice thereof.

SEC. 13. Upon the receipt of such notice, the superintendent in person, or a subordinate officer of the reformatory, by said superintendent for that purpose duly delegated, shall proceed to the place of the trial and conviction, and the sheriff or keeper of the jail, having the custody of the convict, shall deliver him to such superintendent or delegated officer, with the record of his trial and conviction as made up by the clerk, and such convict shall thereupon be conveyed to the reformatory, the expense of which conveyance shall be charged against and paid out of the earnings or other funds of the reformatory.

SEC. 14. The board of managers shall have power to transfer to the State prison at Stillwater any prisoner who, subsequently to his committal, shall be shown to have been, at the time of his conviction, more than thirty (30) years of age, or to have been previously convicted of crime; and may also transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner, whose presence in the reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well-being of the institution, to the State prison, and such managers may, by written requisition, require the return to the reformatory of any person who may have been so transferred. They may also, with the advice and consent of the warden of the State prison, cause to be transferred any person or prisoner confined in the State prison, who is serving out his first sentence in State prison, to the reformatory. Said board of managers shall also have power to establish rules and regulations, under which prisoners within the reformatory may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the reformatory buildings and enclosures, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the board of managers, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said reformatory, and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and reimprison any convict so upon parole, is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by its secretary, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order, the same as ordinary criminal process. The said board of managers shall also have power to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, temporary or conditional release and return as aforesaid, of all the convicts in said reformatory. The board of managers are hereby authorized to receive and retain, during the term of their sentence to the State prison, such prisoners so transferred from said State prison as aforesaid, and the laws applicable to the convicts in the State prison, so far as they relate to the commutation of imprisonment for good conduct, shall be applicable to said convicts when so transferred.

SEC. 15. And it shall be the duty of said board of managers to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody as shall prevent them from committing crime, but secure their self-support and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the reformatory upon direct sentence thereto, the superintendent shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained, of parentage and of early social influences, as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of the prisoner, and, based upon these, an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and of the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered, quarter-yearly or oftener, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods of treatment employed; also all orders or alterations affecting the standing of such prisoner, the circumstances of his final release, and any subsequent facts of his or her personal history which may be brought to the knowledge of said superintendent.

SEC. 16. The board of managers shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan, under which shall be determined what number of marks or what credit shall be earned by each prisoner confined in the reformatory under the provisions of this act, as the condition of increased privileges or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner so confined shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and be charged with derelictions, negligences, and offences. An abstract of the record in the case of each prisoner remaining under the control of said board of managers shall be made up semi-annually, considered by the managers at a regular meeting, and filed with the secretary of State, which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age, the then present situation, whether in the reformatory or State prison or elsewhere, whether any and how much progress or improvement has been made, and the reason for the release or continued custody, as the case may be. The manager shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him as often as once a month, and may make provision by which the prisoner may see and converse with some one of said managers during every month. When it appears to said managers that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisonment, provided that the minimum term prescribed by law has expired, and shall certify the fact of such release and the grounds thereof to the governor. The governor may thereupon, in his discretion, restore said person to citizenship. But no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the managers.

SEC. 17. The said managers may appoint suitable persons in any part of the State charged with the duty of supervising prisoners who are released on parole, and who shall perform such other lawful duties as may be required of them by the managers; and such persons shall be subject to direction and removal by said managers, and shall be paid, for duties actually performed, under the direction of said managers, a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses. The same shall be charged upon and paid from the earnings or other funds of the reformatory.

SEC. 18. The board of managers shall make suitable provision for the education and instruction of the prisoners in the trades or employments for which they shall seem best fitted, provided that said board shall retain the control of the convict labor in their own hands. The system of contract labor is prohibited in said reformatory.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of said board of managers, either by the allotment of piece-work to the conviet, and crediting him with all overwork at the current rates which similar labor commands, or in such other mode as may, in their discretion, seem most desirable to make such provision for the pecuniary assistance of the prisoner on his discharge, or the support of his family while he is in confinement, as may seem to them proper, provided that such allowance shall in no case exceed twenty (20) per cent. of the earnings of the prisoner.

FACT AND OPINION.

The annual income of the hospitals of London is roughly estimated at £550,000.

Lars M. Larsen's school for the deaf at Santa Fé, New Mexico, has been adopted by the territory.

The orphanage for girls in the city of Mexico, under the management of Mrs. Herman Hooker, has 81 inmates.

The International Congress of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb will assemble next August at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The institution for the deaf and dumb at Salt Lake City, under Professor White, is reported to be about to suspend for want of funds.

The Alabama legislature has separated the State school for the blind from that for the deaf, and made an appropriation of $20,000 for its support.

A medal was presented to M. Charles Lucas, by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his election as a member.

The records of the county courts of Illinois show the adjudication by them of 1,600 cases of alleged insanity during the past year, of whom 1,500 were declared to be insane.

The National College for Deaf-Mutes, at Washington, is to be opened next year to women ; Dr. Gallaudet, the president, has surrendered the use of his own residence for their accommodation.

Two nuns have been sent from Santa Fé to Buffalo, N. Y., to acquire the method of instructing the deaf and dumb. It is their intention to establish, at San Rafael, in California, a school for deaf children of Catholic parents.

The sad fall and disgrace of the warden of the Southern Indiana State Prison emphasizes the necessity of placing none but men of the most sterling integrity and of the highest moral character at the head of our penitentiaries.

The annual increase in the number of insane, in the State of New York, *who enter institutions for the insane*, is estimated by the Commissioner in Lunacy to be 500. This is equivalent to the creation of a new asylum for 500 patients each year.

One of the questions to be reported upon at the Congress of Learned Societies which has been called to meet at the Sorbonne, in May, is : The Origin and Development of Individual Imprisonment in France. The reporter will be M. Joret-Desclosières.

A Home for English and American Girls has been opened at Berlin, under the patronage of H. R. H., the Crown Princess of Germany, who herself appointed the Lady-Principal of the establishment, Fraulein Selka. It is intended for the protection of girl students abroad.

The National Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Chambéry, in France, has been secularized by an order of the Minister of the Interior, dated February 14, 1887—an unwelcome valentine to the religious order which had the charge of it. Five professors from the National Institution at Paris have been assigned to duty at Chambéry.

The series of articles by Mrs. Helen Campbell, in the New York *Tribune*, entitled "Prisoners of Poverty," which attracted so much attention, is to be reprinted in book form by Messrs. Roberts Brothers. This book cannot fail to be of interest and value to readers of the RECORD, and we merit their thanks for mentioning it to them.

The executive committee of the Association of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, at a recent meeting in New York, elected Miss Yale to succeed Miss Rogers on the committee ; and decided to hold the next convention, in 1890, at the New York institution. It is proposed to invite the International Congress to assemble at the same time and place.

Mr. W. Alex. Johnson, of Chicago, is doing good work in his letters to the *Monthly Register*, entitled "Familiar Letters on Charity Organization." These are understood to be actual letters to private correspondents, copied, as they were originally written, from his letter-book, which gives to them a life-like reality often wanting in articles prepared for the press.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in 1886, investigated 5,628 complaints, found homes or situations for 8 boys and girls, returned 138 to their parents or guardians, and placed 3,004 in institutions. This Society was represented by its attorney in 52 separate actions and proceedings in court. A noble work ! The last report is beautifully illustrated by phototypes of children rescued.

There are twenty-four institutions connected with the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York. During the year ending September 30, 1886, they treated, in hospital, in the aggregate, 12,992 patients, of whom 9,886 were charity and 3,126 pay patients. The average number in hospital was 1,246, or 52 to an institution. The number of out-door and dispensary cases relieved during the year was 125,703.

The opening of the Cama Hospital for Women at Bombay is another step in the movement, already popular in India, for providing the native women with doctors of their own sex. The Hindoo woman, it is declared, no matter what the character or extent of her suffering, would face the extremest torture, or even death, rather than break through the raditions of her country by being tended by a man. The prejudice is inborn, and not to be overcome ; and therefore Lady Dufferin is devoting her energies in furtherance of the movement for providing Hindoo ladies with doctors of their own sex. In India, ladies who desire to devote their lives to the practice of medicine and surgery will find a field of labor almost unexhaustible in extent. Dr. Edith Pechey and Dr. Charlotte Ellaby have the management of the Cama Hospital.—*The Hospital.*

There is perhaps no hospital in the world so widely favored by the crowned heads of Europe as the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich. For half a century Queen Victoria has subscribed to it one hundred guineas a year ; while the emperors of Russia, Germany, Austria, and the kings of Italy, Holland, and Portugal, also the governments of Russia, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Spain, Holland, and China are subscribers.—*The Hospital.*

Mr. W. M. F. Round is secretary, and Mr. B. W. Tice is superintendent, of the new Burnham Industrial Farm, in the State of New York. Mr. Frederick G. Burnham has purchased five hundred acres in the Berkshire hills, formerly the property of the Shaker community, with all the improvements, including the buildings required by the school, shops, a steam-engine, laundry and kitchen fixtures, etc. It has been devoted by him to the industrial education of vagrant boys.

One of the clergymen of Boston tells a story of Phillips Brooks, which is quite too Brooksy not to be true. This clergyman had occasion to look up a very poor family, and climbed up four flights of stairs, in a noisome tenement-house, on his errand. His tap at the door was answered by Phillips Brooks, with a baby in his arms. Inquiry revealed the fact that the woman had been very sick, and sorely needed fresh air, but had no one with whom to leave her little baby. Phillips Brooks found her out, gave her tickets for a horse-car ride, and was staying tending the baby while she enjoyed it.—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

Dr. P. Bryce, of Tuskaloosa, thinks that the increase of insanity among the colored people, since their emancipation, has been very remarkable, and recommends the construction of a separate building to accommodate 300 patients of this class. He believes in the largest liberty compatible with the safety of the insane ; in sending patients home on furlough for not more than three months, at the end of which time they should be returned or discharged ; in the total abolition of mechanical restraint ; and in useful occupation in the hospital. He has found the old-fashioned spinning-wheel and the hand cotton cards a valuable means of furnishing employment to a class of demented patients who are unable to do any thing else. He is not aware of any other hospital for the insane as completely furnished and equipped as that of Alabama, which is conducted at so low a cost. Within the past year new water-works and fire-protection have been provided ; the steam laundry has been enlarged ; a new bakery built, with a Vale Rotary Oven ; and a large dining-room for men erected, to accommodate 400 or 500 at table. A similar dining-room for women is to be added this year.

Nothing is more surprising, on first entering the wards of an asylum for the insane, than the universal claim, and often vehement assertion, of patients, that they were never insane, but were committed through frauds and conspiracies, and hence are wrongfully detained. The stories of wrong and abuse which they relate vary but little in their general character. The object sought by their enemies has uniformly been, as they allege, to incarcerate them in order to consummate some villainous purpose which their presence would prevent. One is thus committed, that others may secure his property ; another declares that he alone knew of the frauds of officers of corporations, banks, or other institutions ; a third asserts that he stood in the way of illicit amours of intimate friends. Whatever form it may take, all the facts are narrated with great minuteness, and with an apparent candor which often leads the inquirer to hesitate and doubt whether, after all, the patient may not have been the victim of a gross conspiracy. Careful and patient inquiry, in hundreds of cases, has failed to prove that, in a single instance, the conduct of the friends of patients has been governed by improper motives and intentions.—Dr. STEPHEN SMITH.

Dr. P. E. Griffin, of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, says : "The most notable occurrence of the year was the series of earthquakes which began on the night of August 31st. When we consider the awful nature of the visitation, its sudden occurrence in the darkness of night, when all the patients and most of the officers and attendants were in bed, and the excitable nature of our population, we have reason to be profoundly grateful that we passed through the terrible ordeal without serious panic and without injury to a single person. For a week after the first night. the patients from the upper stories (which were thought to be less secure) were provided with pallets in the parlors and corridors on the first floors ; the bedroom doors were left unlocked ; lights were allowed during the night in all the wards, and every precaution taken for the safety and quiet of the patients. As to the effect of these extraordinary disturbances on the mind, we have failed to find any notable impression, beyond increased nervous excitability in a few cases. We have, however, received several persons from the vicinity of Charleston, whose insanity is attributed to the earthquakes. I am glad to be able to report that our buildings escaped serious damage. In the upper wards, the plastering was broken in many places, and there were cracks in some of the partition walls, but the outer walls are intact. The latter, as a matter of prudence, have been strengthened in three places by iron anchors."